posts elsewhere or on account of their personal domestic reasons. This represents less than 1.5% of total strength of teachers.

However, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is constantly trying to improve the working and service conditions of its employees in order to attract and retain talented staff.

Condition of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Manipur

1952. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Navodaya Schools in Manipur are running without proper constructed buildings and hostels;

(b) if so, the number of schools and hostels now completed;

(c) the reasons for delaying completion of the buildings; and

(d) whether there is any plan for opening a new Navodaya School in the Imphal East District of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The construction works in respect of all the eight Jawahar Navodaya Vidayalayas (JNVs) functioning in the State of Manipur have been sanctioned by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. In five JNVs viz Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati and Thoubal initial phase (Phase-O) works consisting of M.P. Hall, Kitchen, Dining, workshop buildings and tiolet blocks have been completed. In JNV, Senapati Phase-1 works consisting of School Buildings, Administrative block, Dormitories, Staff residence and Principal-residence have also been completed alongwith phase-O works. Rest of the works in the remaining Vidyalayas of Manipur are in progress.

(c) Due to the location of the sites in remote areas, problems related to insrugency and delays by construction agencies the completion of the works have been delayed.

(d) No, Sir. Currently Schools are proposed to be opened only in districts which were in existance at the commencement of the VIIIth Plan.

Special task Force Report in UGC Act

1953. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the special task force set up to examine the relevant provisions of the Univetsity Grants Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are salient features thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) With a view to suggesting amendments to the UGC Act, 1956, to provide for suitable safeguards against the incidences of fake universities as also to empower the Commission to cope with the emerging challenges with confidence and to strengthen and restructure the Commission, the Government of India had constituted a Task Force that has since submitted its report on 15th February, 1999.

The important recommendations of the Task Force include (i) provision for five whole-time members in the Commission in addition to the Chairman; (ii) punishment with imprisonment for a term ranging between one year and three years and/or fine ranging between one lakh and 10 lakh rupees for contravention of the provisions of Sections 22 and 23 of the UGC Act; (iii) provision for affording opportunity for establishment of private

or self-financing universities in the country, subject, of course, to the observanace of the prescribed rules for establishment of such universities; and (iv) provision for the regulation of functioning of foreign universities/ institutions in respect of any programmes in India and also recognition of universities or institutions which confer degrees/diplomas/certificates.

Pass Percentage in CBSE Examinations

1954. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any pass percentages at CBSE examinations in respect of Navodaya Vidyalayas which, if not achieved, call for a disciplinary/ penal acton against concerned teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what have been the pass percentages of Navodaya Vidyalays in 1998 at Board's examination, region-wise; and

(d) the Vidyalaya-wise details of teachers against whom such action has been contemplated and taken for 1998 result in Jaipur and Shillong regions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) There are no instructions from the Samiti fixing any pass percentage in CBSE Examinations, which if not achieved call for disciplinary action. However, all the regions of the Samiti have been continuously making efforts to improve their academic results which are judged by comparison with their previous results. In this endeavour they have taken steps to improve the pass percentage by fixing informal targets, remedial coaching for students, extra training for teachers and other steps such as disciplinary action wherever considered necessary.

(c) The details regarding pass percentages of JNV students at Board Examination during the year 1998 is enclosed as Statement-I (*see* below)

(d) The details of teachers Vidyalayawise, against whom action has been contemplated/initiated for 1998 results in Jaipur and Shillong Regions are encloshed at Statement-II

Statement-I

Details of Pass percentage of JNV Students in CBSE results 1997-98

Region	Class X Percentage	Class XII Percentage
Bhopal	84.2%	78.3%
Chandigarh	80.5%	82.4%
Hyderabad	92.3%	90.9%
Jaipur	82.4%	84.2%
Lucknow	89.4%	79.1%
Patna	90.0%	75.0%
Pune	90.0%	81.9%
Shillong	65.6%	56.6%
	85.8%	81.2%

Statement-II

Details of Teachers Against whom Action has been contemplated/Initiated for 1998 Board Results

I. JAIPUR REGION

Sl. No.	Name of JNV	Name of Teachers Class & Subjects tought in X/XII
1	2	3
I JAIPUR REGION		
01.	Sawaimadhopur	Sh. Dharmendra Kumar, TGT Class-X, Sub.-English
02.	Jhajjar	Smt. F. Begam, TGT Class-X, Sub.-English
03.	Jind	Mr. S.V.S. Kajla, TGT Class-X, Sub.-English
04.	Sirsa	Mrs. Kuldeep Kaur, TGT Class-X, Sub.-English